

GILMAN
d from Charleston, via Balt
more.
land Cotton, of the first
quality.
Philadelphia, a handsome assort
ment of
roidered, figured & plain
D SHOES.
o. high and low heels.
In Store,
Prime Pork, and
cellent Lard.

OPPOSALS,
RAD AND CO.
PHILADELPHIA,
NG, BY SACS RIPTION,
EW YORK,
ENTITLED
RICAN REGISTER.
of the British Annual Regis
ter.]
scribers, three dollars per
ding.
received by John Conrad and
M. and J. Conrad and Co.
mervell and Conrad, Patern
conrad, and Co. Norfolk, and
Alexandria.

to give Notice,
scribers of Alexandria coun
district of Columbia, have ob
Orphans' court of said county
ary on the estate of R. C. R
the county aforesaid deceased,
g claims against the said de
deby wanted to exhibit them
thereof to the subscribers,
17th day of June next ensu
by law be excluded from all
ate, and those indebted there
to make immediate payment
hands this 17th day of De

m Herbert,
las Fitzhugh,
and I. Lee,
Exrs.
Standby

is hereby given,
ers of the Bank of Alexan
ident of three and a half p
capital stock of said Bank,
ending this day, is declar
ly to be paid to them or the
on Thursday next, the eight

President and Directors,
den Chapin, Cashier.
ndria, Jan. 5-6

ES BACON,
STORE, on King-street, has
his former stock, added
of Genuine Articles in
Grocery Line;
his assortment complete.
sale, on his usual low terms.

TEAS,
particularly select
ed for
family use.

WINE
nd
old Port
urdeaux Brandy,
pirit, for family use,
roix, St. Vincents, and New

try Whisky,
ne, and Cider Vinegar,
atters,
s, cloves, cassia, pimento
ack pepper, rice and ground
lt for table use, pearl barley,
blue, soap, mould, dpt and
es, refined salt-petre, brimstone
pperas, madder, and Cider Vinegar,
patent shot all sizes, best en
y made gunpowder, segars,
acco, very best chewing to
bacco.

Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
rd, warranted of a superior
best ditto, wrapping paper
&c. with generally every ar
icle in his line—the whole of which have been
selected with care, and will be disposed of on
the very lowest terms.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

[No. 1816.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.
ALL kinds of goods which are on limita
and the prices of which are established,
at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.
P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Plaster Paris, afloat.
The CARGO of sch'r. Dove, Capt. New
and, from Portland.
For sale, by
Lawrason & Fowle.

Who have also for sale,
100 boxes brown Soap,
12 ditto Cheese.

January 9. d
40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,
AND
40 boxes dipt Candles,
For sale by
M. MILLER.

December 12.
Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
acally so.

Apply to the Printer.
September 25. d

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street
occupied by Messrs. Richard Vetch & Co.—
Apply to
James Patton.

October 20. d
13 hds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 blis. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 q. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.
July 25. d

JOHN G. LADD,
Has just received and for sale
10 pipes choice old Cognac Brandy
20 bales of excellent flax
5 do. glue
50 barrels prime beef
60 pieces Russia sheetings
80 do. Ravens duck
60 barrels sweet cider
100 casks lime
100 barrels new rum
50 boxes mould candles.

January 13. d
Liverpool Salt, afloat.
The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jeff
son, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of
500 hogheads coarse Liverpool Salt,
For sale by
Lawrason and Fowle.

Who have also, landing from said schooner,
100 boxes mould candles
5 chests young hyson tea
4 bales Beerboon Currans
20 boxes chocolate
5 hogheads N. E. rum
50 kegs fresh raisins.

IN STORE,
25 chests young hyson } TEAS
15 do. Imperial } first quality.
15 bales Beerboon Currans
6 do. Plains
7 do. Kendall cottons
50 rolls heavy Ravens duck
2 cases hats
1000 pair coarse and fine shoes
15 hogheads } Muscovado Sugars.
10 barrels }
150 barrels N. E. rum
4 hogheads Grenada do.
2 pipes Rebus wine
200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon
Half barrels and kids of beef
200 boxes soap
50 boxes chocolate
30 do. cod-fish.

December 27. d

FOR SALE,
Six Shares in the Potomac Ca
nal.
Apply to the Printer.

January 13. d
JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
500 Spanish Hides,
5 tierces Clover Seed,
1 ditto Timothy,
AND
5 hogheads JAMAICA RUM.
Mordecai Miller.

January 20. d
Marsteller and Young,
Have just received, and will sell low if taken
from on board,
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.

ALSO,
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.
January 16. d
Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public,
that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots
with all the modern improvements, warranted
equal to any in the United States. After many
years of experience in his business, he has
discovered a new method of retaining the elas
ticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be
it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of
various descriptions, viz. Suwarrow—Fair
Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes,
Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves,
Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to
fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.
Gentlemen will please to call and see for
themselves, at his shop in King-street, be
tween Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern.
January 5. dsm
J. D. He intends selling cheap for cash.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool Roved Salt, &
2000 Bu. hds. do.
On very moderate terms.
Wm. Hodgson.
Jan. 3. d.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler.

WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe
4 quarter casks do. do. } rior quality
3 do. do. L. P. Tencriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

FOR RENT,
The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occu
pation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo
derate. Apply to
William Hodgson.
Sept. 25. d

Patent Elastic Suspenders,
To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Pa
tentee, next door below Mr. Alexandre
McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, A
lexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for
ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West-Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those
who purchase by the quantity.
N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
waistband ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain
ing, and thereby destroying the ease designed
in the construction of the article.
Richard Horwell.
ALSO,
Red, Green, & Black Morocco
Leather.

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at
Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in
the street.
July 8. d12m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Davey and Mills, was
dissolved on the 17th instant—and the
said A. Mills is solely authorised to settle all
accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,
Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.
January 23. d6t

William N. Mills,
CONTINUES to carry on the Grocery &
Flour Business, in the house formerly
occupied by Davey and Mills—
And has just received,
2500 weight Firkin Buter,
In complete order for shipping.
January 23. d6t

SEINE TWINE.
2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
ALSO,
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermaceti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by
James Sanderson.
January 19. d

Dissolution of Partnership.
WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to
retire from business in this place, the
partnership of Douglass & Mandeville is this
day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph
H. Mandeville is solely authorized to adjust
and settle all the accounts of the partnership.
It is earnestly requested that all persons in
debted to them will settle the same with him
immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be
given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.
January 3. d6t

Joseph H. Mandeville
Intends to carry on the FLOUR and GRO
CERY BUSINESS in the same manner & on
the same terms as heretofore done by D. and
M. and solicits a continuance of favors from
his friends.
January 3. d6t

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE
KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND and OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hds.
Havana HONEY
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson & } Of a good quality
Hyson Skin
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Lowpriced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dipt Candles
Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks
or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bot
tles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pep
per, &c.
100 tons Plaster Paris.
20 bls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bls. cut do.
20 bls. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.
—ALSO—
FLOUR constantly kept and selected for fa
mily use.
January 3 d

Wanted to Purchase,
A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been ac
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.
November 10. d

CARR'S
Stranger in Ireland.
A few copies received, for sale by ROBERT
GRAY, Bookseller, King-street.
ALSO,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket
Almanacks,
FOR THE YEAR 1867.
November 28.

LAND TO RENT.

I WILL LEASE for a term of years, two
Tenements, part of the tract on which I
live, each containing about 240 acres, cleared
and enclosed, for cash rents, or to men of good
characters and possessing a sufficient number
of hands to cultivate the land, for a share of the
crops. Immediate possession may be had of
part of each tenement, with liberty to get wood
from the other lands of the subscriber for all
necessary purposes.
I will also rent for one or more years,
The fishery at the Mouth of
Dodge Creek.
Bushrod Washington.
Mount Vernon, Dec. 23.—26 2m

The following ARTICLES,
Which he offers for Sale very low:
15 hogheads first quality St. Croix
Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy
10 hogheads well flavored 4th proof Ja
maica rum
30 barrels New-England Rum.
AND ON HAND,

Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Lyon Skin, and
First quality Souchong
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Tenerife
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled
Port, very old WINES.
A few cases claret, superior quality
Cognac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
New-England rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, alum, madder, copperas, & rol
brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns
James Sanderson.
September 17

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in
addition to his former stock, added
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua
lities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson, } particularly select
Hyson-Skin, and } ed for
Souchong } family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira,
Bussell's,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old-Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New
England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento
Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground
ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,
rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and
spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, potent
indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone
spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en
glish and country made gunpowder, segars,
and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to
bacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior
quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper
demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar
ticle in his line—the whole of which have been
selected with care, and will be disposed of on
the very lowest terms.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.				
Articles.	Per.	Dolls.	Cts.	D. C.
Bread, Ship	100lb.	2	75	
Navy		4	00	
Pilot		5	00	
Crackers		5	50	
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbl.	11	—	
Bacon	lb.	12	1/2	
Butter for export		18	a	20
Coffee, West India		31	33	
Cotton		28	none.	
Chocolate		23		
Candles Mould		20	21	
Dipt		18		
Spermaceti		50	53	
Cheese, American		13	16	
English		none		
Duck, Best Russia	bolts.	20		22
Flan, Salmon	bbl.	none		
Herrings		4	50	
Mackerel		none		
Saad		5		
Flax Seed		1	1	25
Flour Superfine		6	16	
Fine		5	67	
Midlings		5	17	
Corn, Indian Corn	bus.	75		
Wheat			17	
Rye		1	80	
Barley		1		
Oats		50		
Hides, Spanish	lb.	10	11	
Hemp	cwt.	9	11	
Hogslard	lb.	12	none at	
Iron	ton	125	130	[market]
Leather, Sole	lb.	32		
Lime	bbl.	2		
Limes		5		
Lemons		none		
Lumber	100ft.			
Oak timber and scantling		5	7	
Pine scantling		2	3	
Boards 4-4		1	70	
— 5-4		2	10	
White do. common 4-4		1	50	
do. clean 4-4		2	20	
Shingles, Junp. 24 in. M.		4	50	
Common		3	50	
Cypress 24		3		
Do. 18		2		
Staves hhd.		26		
bbl.		20		
bbl. Red Oak		10		
hhd. do.		9		
Meal	bus.	66		
Molasses	gal.	45		
Nankeens	piece	84		
Pork prime	bbl.	16	18	
Cargo		15	16	
Southern 2d qual.		15	16	
Plaster Paris c. pr. ton		7	50	
Do. retail		10		
Pimento		none		
Porter, American doz.		1	50	
London		none		
Rice	100lbs.	4	50	
Soap, Amer. white	lb. dull	10	11	
Do. brown		9		
Castile		15	17	
Salt-Petre, refined		37		
Not refined		14		
Spirits	gall.			
Brandy 5th proof		1	1	25
Rum Jam. 4th do		90	95	
Antigua 2d		75	83	
American		48	50	
Whiskey		50		
Sugar H. white	100lb	12		
Do. brown		11		
Candy white		13		
Do. brown		11		
Muscovado 1st qual.		11	50	
Do. 2d do.		10	50	
Do. 3d do.		10		plenty.
Loaf	lb.	19	22	
Salt St. Ubes	bus.	70		
Lisbon		70		
Cadiz		70		
Liverpool blown		60		Plenty.
Do. coarse		70		
Turk Island		90		
Isle of May		70		
Liverpool fine sack		3	33	
Shot all sizes	cwt.	13	50	14
Sheetings, Russia piece		23		
Steel blistered	cwt.	8	33	
Crowley		17	13	
TOBACCO, Alex. Ins.		6		
Tobacco Md.	100lbs			
Up. Patuxent 1st qual.		6	56	
Do. 2d		15	50	6 52
Virginia		4	4	50
Lower do.		3	50	3 75
Rappahannock		4	50	
Teas, Y. Hyson	lb.	1	10	
Imperial		1	40	
Tallow, Amer.		16	scarce	
Wax Bees		37		
Wines, Madeira pipe	260	300		
Lisbon	gal.	1	10	1 20
Sherry		1	15	1 20
Teneriffe		80	1 20	
Claret	doz.	8	12	
Malaga	gal.	85	90	
Port		1	50	scarce.
Tin, in boxes		19	20	
PRICES OF STOCKS.				
Alexandria Bank,		203		
Potomac do		85		
Exchange on London, per				

FOR THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

EUPHRONEAN ESSAY.

No. 1.

ON THE ACQUISITION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Major sum et ad majora genetis, quam ut magnitudo animi corporis.

SENECA.

FIRST, as we are social beings, it behoves us to make ourselves acquainted with men, their various manners, humors and sentiments, as far as we can have opportunity, that we may, as much as possible, render them and, therefore, ourselves happy.

Second, as we are sensitive beings, we should improve our understandings, because much of our happiness and misery—the one on the prosecution, the other on the neglect of this noble work—depends. Man is a compound being; an animal united to a rational soul; and as the former is liable to many injuries from things, so is the latter subject to much pain from ideas arising from mistake or misapprehension in things pertaining to our social concerns.

Third, reason is the characteristic and glory of man: it is this only that distinguishes him from his fellow creatures the brutes: then to improve this noble distinction is an effort not only laudable but necessary, as it is an object in itself most grand, and to man most interesting.

Fourth, the soul is immortal, not like the body which, with all its native vigor, and embellishments of art, must perish, but its improvements, like itself, shall endure forever. As it boasts of its immortality, so it disdains a limit to its progress in knowledge, but like a ray of light in boundless space, which is perpetually advancing without a possibility of ever arriving at a boundary, so is the soul towards that infinite source whence it was first emitted.

If more care to the preservation and well being of that which is most precious should be paid, then doubtless the soul demands our incessant efforts, to furnish it with a store of just and useful ideas.

The poor man endeavors with much painful toil, to procure his food and raiment: the primary incentive here is his being sensible of his need; and he who earnestly seeks useful knowledge is moved by a similar cause. It follows then that whatsoever will excite in man a sense of the emptiness of his mind, will, like touching a pendulum, set the noble machine in motion,—for nature has done her part.

To awaken this sense, let man honestly ask himself what real knowledge he has of the numerous sciences, or the far more numerous branches of these sciences—I say, what undoubted knowledge he has arrived at, of the first collectively, or the latter singularly? Surely the answer would be so astonishing, that his soul, like the tongue of *Alys*, that broke loose and spoke, would emerge from its lethargy to activity and vigilance. It is in great part owing to the want of this reflection that the acquisition of knowledge is treated with indifference, and that pride, bigotry and presumption so much abound.

Having dropped these few reflections I will proceed in a few words to notice the principal mediums whereby we can acquire knowledge; and,

They are, principally, four—Observation, reading, conversation and meditation.

First, let us notice with care the occurrences in human life, whether they be sensible or intellectual—whether relating to persons or things—to ourselves or to others.

Second, if by reading we can acquaint ourselves with what other men have published to the world in their writings, then let us attentively peruse those volumes which seem most likely to improve us in useful knowledge—yet carefully avoiding the spending much time in reading such books as tend to divert and amuse, if not corrupt the taste, rather than to improve the mind: such are like some fruits, which, tho' they are pleasant on the tongue, yield no solid nourishment to the body, but are often detrimental: a similar effect many novels have on some minds, "particularly on those that are weak."

Third, conversation is another mode by which we may improve our minds. By mutual discourse and enquiry we learn the sentiments of others, as well as communicate our sentiments to them in the same manner: in this we should be honest and fair in our arguments—sincere and diligent in our enquiries.

Fourth, meditation includes all those exercises of mind whereby we render each of the former methods useful for our increase in knowledge and wisdom. It is by meditation we confirm our memory of things that pass through our thoughts in the concerns of life; in our own experiments, and the observations we make. It is by meditation we draw various inferences, and establish in our minds general principles of knowledge. It is by meditation that we compare the various ideas which we derive from senses, or from the o-

* Addition.

peration of our souls, and join them in composition. In a word, it is by meditation that we digest & arrange all the ideas we receive, and properly make them our own.

I come now to conclude, with saying it is from a sense of those truths above indicated, that the gentlemen before whom I now have the honor of speaking, have formed themselves into a society, denominated the Euphronean: which word implies their laudable, yet humble intention. The rules and regulations adopted by this society, are for the most part to render the aforementioned methods of improvement more effectually useful.

Popularity is more often than happily a strong incentive to action, but it had no place in the institution of this society. It had a more sure and permanent basis—the sincere love of truth, to which access is not gained without some difficulty—but as one says, "is like a hill side, laborious indeed at the first ascent, but else, so smooth, so green, so full of goodly prospects and melodious scenes on every side, that the harp of Orpheus is not more charming."

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.

A FREQUENT reference to the public speeches of our two first presidents, either as a study or an appeal, would not be unworthy of, or useless to, our most intelligent citizens. Models of a manly style, they would be found to contain in their occasional views of our public affairs and interests, a pretty complete system of national policy. They shew us how incessantly the means of public defence, the maintenance of our neutrality, the protection of our commerce, the preservation of internal tranquility, the pacification of the Indian tribes, the amelioration of the militia system, the improvement of the judicial establishment, and the gradual extinguishment of the public debt, occupied the attention & care of these eminent statesmen. The five last years of Washington's administration were distinguished by a series of embarrassments and efforts. He had to contend against the hostile aggressions of one foreign nation, the daring intrigues of another, an obstinate Indian war, a formidable insurrection, and the machinations of an aspiring party, with all their machinery of clubs and of popular delusion. The maintenance of a strict neutrality amidst a general war, was an object near his heart.

"In this posture of affairs, both new & delicate (says the president in 1793) resolved to adopt general rules, which should conform to treaties, and assert the privileges of the United States: these are reduced to a system to be communicated to congress." But in the pressing exigency he boldly proclaimed our neutrality, and took upon himself the responsibility of a measure equally decisive and prudent. But while recommending to the congress measures for the fulfilment of our duties to the rest of the world, he forbore not to press upon them "the necessity of placing us in a condition of complete defence, and of exacting from other nations the fulfilment of their duties towards us." He tells them, that "the United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that contrary to the order of human events, they will for ever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of other nations abounds." That "there is a rank due to the United States, which will be withheld if not absolutely lost by the reputation of weakness." That "if we desired to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it: that if we desired to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known, that we are at all times ready for war." That "among other precautions an addition to the supplies of arms and military stores in our magazines and arsenals could not with prudence be neglected; as it would leave nothing to the uncertainty of procuring a war-like apparatus in the moment of public danger." While he thus uniformly supports his advice and solicitations, by sage maxims of political philosophy, he reminds congress of the propriety of further provisions for the reduction of the national debt; suggests that "the productiveness of the public revenues was not expected to prove commensurate with all the objects of expense;" that "auxiliary provisions would be necessary;" and assures himself that "our citizens could not but be sensible of the true wisdom of encountering a small present addition to these contributions, to obviate a future accumulation of burthens."

In the following year we see the father of his country engaged in protecting the constitution, laws and government of the United States against the attacks of armed insurgents, incited to rebellion by unprincipled intriguers. Having succeeded in suppressing it, by uniting every conciliatory effort with measures of the most decisive vigor, his communication to congress, on that subject, is itself a picture characterized by dignity of expression, lucidness of detail, and a peculiar energy of patriotic feeling. Conscious of duty faithfully performed, he presents himself before congress, and demands their approbation and support.

The important session of 1796 was introduced by an extensive view of the situation of the United States, their foreign relations, their internal concerns, and the measures and transactions of the preceding recess, relative to the Indian frontier, the execution of the British and Spanish treaties, the relief of American seamen, and the negotiations with Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli. The speech, after precise and satisfactory statements on these several topics, proceeds to unfold some other views of public policy, and heightens their impression by suggesting certain principles of primary importance, and supporting certain definite propositions by the most forcible reasonings. Instead of dealing in vague hints, and affecting unintelligible circumlocution on the most interesting subjects, this wise man introduces the all-important subject of commercial protection, with a political axiom which ought to be engraven deeply on the mind and memory of every American citizen. "To an active external commerce the protection of a naval force is indispensable." "This," says the president, "is manifested with regard to wars in which the state is itself a party. But besides this, it is in our own experience, that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war. To secure respect a neutral flag requires a naval force organized and ready to vindicate it from all aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war by discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may first or last have no other option. These considerations invite the United States to look to the means & set about the gradual creation of a navy." He advises the congress therefore "to begin without delay to provide for and lay up the materials for building and equipping ships of war, and to proceed in the work by degrees in proportion as our resources shall render it practicable without inconvenience, so that a future war of Europe may not find our commerce in the same unprotected state in which it was found by the present."

Such is the explicit and manly style of energy with which president Washington proposes his measures and enforces his reasons—such the spirit of system with which he generalises his ideas, such the forecast with which he looks to future times—such the decision of mind with which he states and simplifies subjects of the most delicate and complicated interest. We see here no ambiguity or clouded meanings, no mental reservations, no evasion of acknowledged duty, no shrieking from responsibility.

At the period preceding this speech, the French republic had authorised and practised depredations on our commerce, and in other respects evinced hostility, as other powers still do. After stating these injuries, and assuring congress of his wishes and his efforts to maintain harmony with France, the chief magistrate does not neglect the still more solemn assurance expected from his station and his dignity, that in pursuing the course of moderation, he should not forget what was due to the character of our government and nation, or to a full and entire confidence in the good sense, patriotism, self respect and fortitude of his countrymen."

Having given the legislature this pledge of his pacific and his courageous character, he refers them to a special communication for that body of information on which they could act with full light and confidence.

The commencement of president Adams' administration was marked by events calculated to intimidate weak minds, but to invigorate and give new activity to a mind as his. Commercial hostility had increased, our pacific overtures had been received with insult, our negotiator had been driven from the presence of the French government, while a recalled and disgraced minister was honored and caressed by them in contempt of our sovereignty. Still an armed force was not then, as now, within our own territory; nor had a foreign minister bearded our president, and set him at defiance. At the opening of the extraordinary session of May, 1797, after a succinct and clear narrative of these transactions, and an undisguised expression of those sentiments which every patriotic heart must feel on such an occasion; after expressing a noble indignation at the attempts of the French government to trample on and dishonor us; The president

while he contemplated even more solemn attempts at negotiation, with earnestness to "whilst we were endeavoring negotiation to adjust our differences, the progress of the depredations on our commerce, the progress of the personal injuries to our general complexion of his indispensable duty, to their consideration effectual defence; that the commerce had become an interesting question, whether considered in the wealth and finances, or the resources of the nation, val establishment must of man who considered the importance of our commerce and of vessels by which they been practised;" that "next to the militia, was the of the United States; and the protection of our commerce, it was highly necessary at home, where it was collected, important ports."

This able and eloquent seventeen hundred and one voted in the main to the support of the national defence, and the national of political instruction, but the image of a strong mind, laboring under a burden, rising with the pressure.

At the opening of the v seventeen hundred and one, their embassy had been dissolved had arrived in the United States as no had occurred, though the predations of France were the president had little to topic of chief interest, but mer reasoning in new light enforce his solicitations for system of defence, and ref and principles before so played. This urgency on naval and military prepared pecuniary permanent by the efforts of a former who having no system of less a negation of all could be called a system against such preparations in Far from considering a ruin, and much less the of envoys, as a reason for president renews the suggestion to the mean time was so much to the preservation the attainment of justice of that energy of w former occasions, the pe had given such memorabl execution of those resour defence, which a benefic had happily placed within

It is not the purpose of attempting these sketches to make proud extracts from such rich and creative as trespasses on propriety, he cannot resist quoting one other passage from his address. He fortifies the eloquence of former times will be considered times like these, times of broad, and far more weak and political wretchedness the wisdom and eloquence are all we have left to give the star in the horizon—but heaven be praised dim.

Whatever, continues to be the issue of our negotiations I hold it most certain that liberty and order will not soon state of society has been the sense of moral and religious much weakened, public faith has been so impaired, and has lost so much of its ambition, avarice and violence long unrestrained; there is no ground on which to rise that commerce without p be plundered. The commerce is essential, if not to least to their comfort, the rity and happiness. The habits of the people are upon commerce: our agriculture and manufactures are depend upon it. If should made this country what it destroyed or neglected with people in poverty and there are directly and indirectly on: The fate of society, preservation of the rights

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while he contemplated even another and more solemn attempt at negotiation, suggested with earnestness to congress, that "whilst we were endeavoring at amicable negotiation to adjust our differences with France, the progress of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, render it his indispensable duty, to recommend to their consideration effectual measures of defence; that the commerce of the U. S. had become an interesting object of attention, whether considered in relation to the wealth and finances, or the strength and resources of the nation; that "a naval establishment must occur to every man who considered the injuries committed on our commerce and the description of vessels by which these abuses had been practised; that "a naval power, next to the militia, was the natural defence of the United States; and that "besides the protection of our commerce on the seas, it was highly necessary to protect it at home, where it was collected in our most important ports."

This able and eloquent speech of May seventeen hundred and ninety seven, devoted in the main to the subject of public defence and the national honor, but full of political instruction, presents throughout the image of a strong and classic mind, laboring under a foreign pressure, but rising with the pressure and the labor.

At the opening of the winter session of seventeen hundred and ninety seven and seventeen hundred and ninety eight, and their embassy had been dispatched and the envoys had arrived in France. In this situation of affairs as no important event had occurred, though the maritime depredations of France were still continued, the president had little to suggest on the topic of chief interest, but to place former reasoning in new lights, to renew and enforce his solicitations for an honorable system of defence, and refer to arguments and principles before so luminously displayed. This urgency on the subject of naval and military preparation was rendered peculiarly pertinent and expedient, by the efforts of a formidable opposition who having no system of their own unless a negation of all active measures could be called a system, contended against such preparations in every stage. Far from considering a pending negotiation, and much less the mere sending of envoys, as a reason for relaxation, the president renews the suggestion that "nothing in the mean time would contribute so much to the preservation of peace, or the attainment of justice, as a manifestation of that energy of which on many former occasions, the people of the U. S. had given such memorable proofs and the execution of those resources for national defence, which a beneficent providence had kindly placed within their power."

It is not the purpose of the writer, in attempting these sketches of former speeches, to make proud extracts; but hoping that nothing from such rich sources will be received as trespasses on patience or propriety, he cannot resist the temptation of quoting one other passage from this interesting address. He fondly hopes that neither the eloquence or wisdom of former times will be considered obsolete in times like these, times of equal peril, a broad, and far more weakness, corruption and political wretchedness at home. Truly the wisdom and eloquence that are past are all we have left to guide us: They are the star in the horizon; it is distant—but heaven be praised it is not yet dim.

Whatever, continues the President, may be the issue of our negotiations with France, I hold it most certain that permanent tranquility and order will not soon be obtained. The state of society has been so long disturbed, the sense of moral and religious obligations so much weakened, public faith and national honor has been so impaired, respect to treaties has been so diminished, and the law of nations has lost so much of its force, while pride, ambition, avarice and violence have been so long unrestrained; there remains no reasonable ground on which to raise an expectation, that commerce without protection, will not be plundered. The commerce of the United States is essential, if not to their existence at least to their comfort, their growth, prosperity and happiness. The genius, character, and habits of the people are highly commercial: their cities have been formed and exist upon commerce: our agriculture, fisheries, arts and manufactures are connected with and depend upon it. In short, commerce has made this country what it is, and it cannot be destroyed or neglected without involving the people in poverty and distress; great numbers are directly and indirectly supported by navigation: The future of society is pledged for the preservation of the rights of commercial and

seafaring no less than of the other citizens. Under this view of our affairs, I should hold myself guilty of a neglect of duty, if I forebore to recommend, that we should make every exertion to protect our commerce and to place our country in a suitable posture of defence as the only sure means of preserving both."

By the failure of the second negotiation for peace, with circumstances of ignominy which all remember the United States were necessarily the indirectly at war: in the succeeding speech it was so considered. The United States had already experienced the sudden and decisive advantage of those naval preparations, which the genius of the president and the spirit of the country had brought into action. With views of still more efficient resistance and of future permanent service, the propriety of augmenting the establishment and laying a foundation for larger ships was, in this speech, naturally and strongly enforced.

PUBLIUS.

NEW YORK, January 23.

We copy the following interesting articles from a file of Jamaica papers to the 20th ultimo, received by the brig Generous Friends.

Kingsion, Dec. 6-13.

6. The Anson frigate of forty guns, captain Ledyard; the Arethusa, 38, captain Brisbane, and the Latona of 36 guns, captain Wood, sailed from Port Royal on Saturday morning for the purpose we understand of taking possession of the Dutch island of Curacao.

We understand by recent accounts from Carracas, that among the French troops lately landed there from the Imperial brig Austerlitz, and a schooner, are two hundred and fifty cannoners and four French general officers; and that the government were thrown into considerable greater consternation from this unexpected reinforcement than they were at the coming of Miranda, considering it was the first step of the French government to gain possession of that country.

13. The Cleopatra frigate of thirty two guns, captain Love, put into Port Royal on Monday, having sprung her bowsprit. She had detained and sent in the Tortola, the American schooners Cameroun and Lively, bound from St. Domingo to St. Thomas with coffee.

The American brig Mary, Daly from St. Jago de Cuba for Philadelphia, with coffee, sugar, &c. put into Port Royal on Tuesday in distress, having lost both her masts in a gale of wind about twenty five leagues to windward of the east end of this island, on Friday night, on which day she was boarded by a French privateer schooner of four guns and eighty men, and treated politely. She had an English captured schooner in company.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

We received on Wednesday a large mass of papers from the westward. The New Orleans dates are to the 12th of December and therefore cannot bring advices so late as those received from Charleston.

The Natchez dates are to the 16th of December.

The Nashville dates are to the 1st of January.

We have also Frankfort dates to the 1st and Chillicothe to the 9th of January.

The principal part of the information contained in these prints will be found below.

Burr appears to have left the neighborhood of Nashville two or three days before the arrival of the president's proclamation; the effects of which were here, as they have invariably been in every other part of the union, decisive. A general sentiment of indignation and abhorrence instantly arose, and on the evening of the day on which the message arrived, Burr was burnt in effigy.

We have seen a letter dated Cincinnati, the 11th of January, which says Burr was at the mouth of the Cumberland, with a body of 1500 men, buying all the boats passing that point, whose owners would sell them, and seizing the rest. But we do not attach credit to this statement. It is manifestly exaggerated, and is barely possible on the score of time.

Nashville, Dec. 20.

Col. Burr arrived on Sunday evening last, at general Jackson's, about 9 miles from this town; and has been in this place several times this week. He appears to be preparing for some movement, we know not where. Should he attempt any hostile movement, we will make it known.

December 27.

COL. BURR'S EXPEDITION.

On Monday last col. Burr sailed from this place with two boats (not gun boats.)

There were on board several families, horses and cattle. We understand he is to be joined by a number of boats at the mouth of Cumberland river; it is reported, and generally believed here, that he is destined against Mexico and the Spanish provinces in that quarter. Time will unveil this mystery.

In addition to the above paragraph we are further informed, that two more boats will follow col. Burr on Sunday next, from this place, loaded with provisions.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26.

By a gentleman from Washington we learn that application has been made to judge Cranch, for a writ of habeas corpus, by Mr. Swartwout one of the prisoners from New Orleans, and that he was to be brought before him this day at 1 o'clock. We further learn that an attempt will be made this day, in the house of representatives, to suspend the habeas corpus act.

The Maine Bank, at Portland was robbed on Saturday night the tenth instant, of two thousand dollars in gold and silver. A reward of five hundred dollars is offered by the President for the discovery of the thief or thieves, and recovery of the money.

N. Y. pap.

SHIP NEWS.



Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

At New-point Comfort, schooner Philip, Bradford Taber, 22 days from Kingston, Jam.—Left ship Union, of Rhode-Island, Gould, for Charleston, S. C.

Ship Hyades, Loring Tarbox, lately from Saco.

Brig Argo, Thomas M. Newel, Savannah.

Schr. Ann-Eliza, Regules, for Wilmington.

Brig George of Newburyport, Blanchard.

Schooner Antelope of Troy, (Mass.) Weaver.

Schooner Betsey, Tuttle, Philadelphia.

Schooner Union, Clark, Providence.

Sloop Favorite, Sneed, Philadelphia.

Ship Fair American, Harden, Bartholomews.

Ship F. B. Thret, from Bordeaux, to New Orleans, detained.

Schooner Betsey, Stevens, from St. Bartholomews, to Alexandria, detained.

Sailed from Port Royal the 25th of December—Spoke in sight of Port Royal, brig Mary and Allen, Dodge, from Alexandria 19 days, and a sloop from Philadelphia 11 days, but could not understand her name nor the captain's.

The schooner Alert, has arrived in Hampton Roads in 26 days from Curacao.

Schooner Paragon, captain Haynes from Turks Island has arrived at New-Point-Comfort.

Schooner Fame, Dangerfield, from N. York is in St. Mary's.

In Common Council,

JANUARY 23, 1807.

Ordered, That the superintendent of police do cause the foot paths from the turnstiles on Fairfax and Royal streets to the market house, to be raised and gravelled.

Ordered, That Messrs. Swift, McKinney and Powell, be a committee to rent the wharf, warehouse, and lot adjoining, lately in the occupancy of Messrs. R. T. Hooe & Co. to whom are also referred the accounts against the said property.

Ordered, That the original book of the trustees of the town be loaned to Wm. Herbert and Edmund I. Lee, to be used in a controversy depending in the chancery court of Virginia.

Test. JAMES M. M'REA, C. C.

I have received,

A few casks prime Chewing Tobacco.

PETER WISE, Jr.

January 26

3c

Just Received,

10 chests } Young Hyson TEA
20 boxes }
10 chests Hyson Skin do.
20 casks Malaga WINE
A quantity Sole LEATHER,

For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

July 26

PUBLIC SALE.

To-morrow evening will be sold, on Thompson's wharf,

Twelve hhds. and eight bls. first quality Sugar, on a credit.

P. G. Marsteller.

January 26.

Negroes for Sale.

TO be Sold, for ready money, at Fairfax court house, on Monday the 16th day of February next, being court day, several valuable Slaves, consisting of men, who are stout, healthy, and good farmers; girls, who have been accustomed to house work; and boys capable of ploughing. Also, a negro man, who has eight years to serve; he is a good wagoner. The above may be treated for in private bargain, any time previous to the day of sale. Enquire of the printer.

January 26

116F

MOLASSES.

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads best retailing MOLASSES ALSO,

10 pipes Holland GIN

4 pipes 4th proof BRANDY

20 bls. N. E. RUM

20 boxes Dipt CANDLES

200 boxes smoked Alewives

6 quintals Cod Fish.

100 nests Hingham Boxes, and,

A supply of SHOES as usual, all of which will be disposed of on liberal terms.

Apply as above.

January 26

dlw

Rappahannock Mills, &c.

THE subscriber would lease or rent, that valuable property, called "HUNTER'S WORKS," consisting of a Manufacturing Mill, (late in the occupancy of Messrs. Cooch and Hollingsworths) having two water wheels, with four pair burr stones, and all necessary machinery—a good Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and houses suitable for millers, coopers, & blacksmiths. At this place are the walls and remains of a forge and sitting mill, formerly carried on, the sites of which, and others in the same canal, are excellent for water works of various kinds. This property is on the north edge of the Rappahannock, within two miles of Fredericksburg and one of Falmouth, has peculiar advantages of water, and is well situated for the purchase of wheat, now the staple of the country, and of the fast crop a large proportion yet to come to market.

Also, a valuable MANUFACTURING MILL, with two water wheels, two pair of stones, and the usual machinery, situated on the same edge of the river, within half a mile of Falmouth, having a convenient and comfortable miller's house attached to it, and a canal which now affords water communication from Falmouth to the mill door, and at the expense of only three or four hundred dollars may be extended to the doors of the forge mills—Or, I will sell the whole of the above Property, under stipulations, for the benefit of contiguous property, but no way injurious to this, and give credit seven years if necessary, for three fourths of the amount, and accommodating time for the other fourth.

Robert Dunbar.

January 26.

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Just Received and for Sale;

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY, From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale;

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto, by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26.

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Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell about fifteen and an half acres of Land, within half a mile of Alexandria, situate on the south side of the lane leading from Mr. Hodgson's dwelling to the poor house, and directly opposite that building. Although this property, from its situation must soon become valuable, it will be sold low for cash, or good negotiable paper at ninety, one hundred and eighty, and two hundred and seventy days. Apply to JAMES IRVIN, or myself

Robert Adam.

January 26.

eof

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT two-story FRAME HOUSE lately occupied by Mark Butts situate in Duke, between Water and Union streets, next door to Thomas Preston's. Apply to

Mark Butts, or
Thomas Preston.

January 7.

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District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, Va.

Warren Ashley, complainant, against John Drew and Wm. Hartshorne, defendants.

The defendant, John Drew, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, John Drew, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, John Drew, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant, William Hartshorne, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, John Drew, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test. G. Deneale, C. C. January 8. law2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, Va.

John Corse, complainant, against Arthur McCann, & John Hodgkin, defendants.

The defendant Arthur McCann, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Arthur McCann, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Arthur McCann, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant, John Hodgkin, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Arthur McCann, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test. G. Deneale, c. c. January 8. law2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, Va.

John and James H. Tucker, complainants, against Enoch Ward and Thomas Moore, defendants.

The defendant Enoch Ward, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Enoch Ward, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Enoch Ward, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Thomas Moore, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Enoch Ward, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A true copy—Test. G. Deneale, c. c. January 8. law2m

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his friends and patrons, for their past favors and liberality towards him; and begs leave respectfully to inform them, and the inhabitants of Alexandria generally, that he will commence his NIGHT SCHOOL on Monday the 22d instant, at his Academy in Prince-street.

Young gentlemen, desirous of becoming acquainted with the arts of Surveying, Navigation, use of the Globes, or any of the different branches of the Mathematics, will meet with due attention from

William Slade.

September 20 d8t.1w

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, Va.

Alexander Smith, complainant, against Mordecai Hines, Robert Abercrombie, and Samuel Craig, ex'rs. of W. Mitchell, dec'd.

The defendant, Mordecai Hines, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Mordecai Hines, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Mordecai Hines, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Robert Abercrombie and Samuel Craig, executor as aforesaid, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Mordecai Hines, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test. G. Deneale, C. C. January 8. law2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, Va.

John C. White, complainant, against Elias Debutts and Philip G. Marsteller, defendants.

The defendant, Elias Debutts, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Elias Debutts, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Elias Debutts, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant, Philip G. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant, Elias Debutts, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test. G. Deneale, c. c. January 8. law2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, Va.

James Lawrasen, complainant, against Isaac McPherson, Wm. Douglass, and Joseph Mandeville, jun. trading under the firm of Douglass and Mandeville.

The defendant Isaac McPherson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Isaac McPherson, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Isaac McPherson, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants Wm. Douglass, and Joseph Mandeville, jun. trading under the firm of Douglass and Mandeville, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Isaac McPherson—until the further order or decree of the court.

And that a copy of this order be forthwith published in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test. G. Deneale, c. c. Jan. 8. law2m

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thursday next, the eighth instant.

By order of the President and Directors, Gurden Chapin, Cashier.

Bank of Alexandria, Jan. 5—6 3w3law

FOR SALE,

A WELL finished three story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on King-street, the most commercial street in town and in the center of it.

A well finished two story Brick House and Lot, on Duke-street, near the river.

A Lot of Ground a short mile above town, containing five and one eighth acres, near the river.

Twelve hundred and eighty acres of military Land, in the state of Tennessee, on Obey's river, a branch of the Cumberland river.

A tract of Land containing 310 acres, in Greenbrier county, Virginia.

Also, a very convenient and well finished Brick House and Lot, in George-Town, with Brick Stable, Coach House, &c.

Also, a two story Frame House and Lot, in George-Town, and Bake House—the lot is 38 feet 4 inches front and 107 feet deep.—A part payment will be expected down, and a liberal credit given for the balance.

If the George-Town property is not sold by private sale, it will be offered at public sale, on the first Monday in May next.

Samuel Craig.

VALUABLE LANDS. To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situated on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of gullet stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it, to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cliesh Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cliesh Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cliesh Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4. eo3w law till 1st May

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of Benjamin Shreve, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT Valuable Property at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton, Edward Stabler, John Janney, Ex'rs.

November 23. 2w

PROPOSALS, BY CONRAD AND CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA, FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED

THE AMERICAN REGISTER. [After the Plan of the British Annual Register.]

Price, to subscribers, three dollars per volume, in half-binding.

Subscriptions received by John Conrad and Co. Philadelphia; M. and J. Conrad and Co. Baltimore; Somervell and Conrad, Petersburg; Bonnal, Conrad, and Co. Norfolk, and by Robert Gray, Alexandria.

January 15 eo1st

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of DAVEY DAVEY, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Davey, Exec'x. John Korn, Executor.

January 21. Staw6w

BOOKS,

Lately received and for sale by ROBERT GRAY, at his Book and Stationary Store in King-street, between Fairfax and Royal Streets, Alexandria.

Carey's Family Bibles, assorted; Oxford quarto bibles; octavo and school bibles and testaments; Brooke's universal gazetteer; Bell's surgery, Mrs. Chapman's letters, Goldsmith's Home, Lavoisier's chemistry, Milton's works, medical pocket book; prayer-books assorted; Plutarch's lives, Porter's sermons, Thompson's seasons, Watts's psalms and hymns, a neat pocket addition—Young's night thoughts in plain and gilt binding; Morse's American geography, American precedents of declarations, domestic encyclopaedia, History of America, by Richard Snowden, facts and festivals of the church of England, new whole duty of man, Rollin's ancient history, Goldsmith's natural history, pilgrim's progress, Russell's ancient and modern Europe, Tucker's Blackstone, Wakefield's family tour, Pennsylvania farmer, an epitome of universal history, domestic recreations, polite learning, introduction to astronomy, Mayor's universal history, in 25 vols. boards, Mayor's voyages and travels, 24 vols. bound in calf, British classics, 29 volumes bound in calf, life and pontificate of pope Leo the 10th, by Wm. Roscoe, anecdotes of Frederick the great, terrible tractors, a new edition, enlarged by the author—Roscoe's life of Lero, 20 &c Medicis.

ON HAND,

A good assortment of Latin classics and other school books.—And in a few days will be published, a new edition, printed on good paper with an excellent type, Murray's English Reader, bound in strong leather, price 75 cents.

Stationary Articles.

Quills, wafers, sealing wax, slates and slate pencils, lead pencils, black and red—penknives assorted, glass pens and sands with plated tops, suitable for portable writing desks, fountain inkstands, playing and blank cards by the gross, dozen or single pack, paints in boxes, camels hair pencils, thermometers, mathematical instruments, scales and dividers, &c.

Writing Paper.

Super royal, royal, medium, demy, folio post, quarto post plain and hot pressed, foolscap no. 1, 2 and 3, of various prices, by the ream, for cash only.

Blank Account Books ready made.

Ledgers, journals, day books, cash books, invoice books, bank books, receipt books, record books, cyphering and copy books, &c. made of the best paper and well bound—Blank books of every description ruled and bound in any pattern, at a short notice.

R. GRAY will contract for the binding whole editions of printed books, at the Philadelphia prices, and warrant his work to be equal in neatness and strength, to any done in America at the same prices.

January 13. d3t law3w

To be Rented,

THE two story FRAME HOUSE, on King-street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Bacon's store—Also the HOUSES on Jones's Point, formerly occupied by Mr. William Patterson, with six or seven acres of land adjoining, for one or more years, as may be agreed on—Also one or more acres of the marsh, and the upland adjoining next to Col. Hooc's fence.—Any person or persons disposed to build may have a lot or lots 20 feet by 100 feet, for ten years, at one shilling a foot ground rent; and at the end of the term of ten years, he or they, his or their heirs assigns, shall be entitled to a renewal of the lease for ten years longer, on paying such ground-rent as the lot or lots shall be worth in the opinion of three impartial men, and shall be entitled forever to a renewal of the lease on the expiration of each term of ten years on the same conditions; or they may have lots on moderate ground-rent forever. Apply to Mr. John Tucker for the houses, and to the subscriber for the lots.

Stephen Cooke.

Leesburg, Nov. 24. 2w2w3w6w

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT V

On every Tuesday WILL BE S

AT THE VENDU

Corner of Prince and

Variety of Dry Good

Particulars of which will

the bills of th

ALL kinds of goods w

can at any time be viewed a

lowest limitation and price

P. G. Ma

Plaster Paris

The Cargo of se'n'r

comb, from Portland,

For sale, by

Lawra

Who have also

100 boxes brown S.

12 ditto Cheese.

January 9.

40 boxes of fresh

AND

40 boxes dipt Cand

For Sale by

December 12.

Wanted to Pu

A FEW ACRES of L

end of the town, to

nearly so. A/h

September 25.

FOR SA

On advantage

The large commodio

story BRICK WAREHO

occupied by Messrs. Rich

Apply to

October 20.

13 bbls. SUGAR o

23 bbls. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Br

4 qu. casks Sherry Wa

11 do. do. Malaga do

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root

Barrels of Clover and H

And a large quantity of

For Sale by

Benjamin

July 26.

JOHN G. I

Has just received

40 pipes choice old

20 bales of excellent fl

5 do.

50 barrels prime beef

60 pieces Russia sheet

50 do. Ravefish duck

60 barrels sweet cider

100 casks lime

100 barrels new rum

50 boxes mould candle

January 13.

Liverpool Sa

The Cargo of the schoo

ton, Capt. Hall, from Bo

500 hogsheads coarse L

For sale by

Lawras

Who have also tending

100 boxes mould can

5 chests young hy

5 bales Beerboon

20 boxes chocolate

5 hogsheads N. E.

100 kegs fresh raisin

IV STO

25 chests young hy

15 do. imperial

15 bales Beerboon

6 do. Plains

50 do. Kendall co

2 cases hats

1000 pair coarse and

15 hogsheads

10 barrels

150 barrels N. E. ru

4 hogsheads Gren

2 pipes Rebus win

200 kegs, and 20 ki

Half barrels and kids

200 boxes soap

30 boxes chocolate

30 do. cod-fish.

December 27.